

THE PRESS.

CINCINNATI:
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26

Important News—Steamers City of Baltimore and North American Arrived.
The British and French had an encounter with the Chinese, and both were whipped. An accident by explosion of a portion of the machinery of the *Great Eastern*, killed a few men and will detain her some months later. France and England have agreed to an European Conference. Some London builders have yielded to terms of strikers. The score of Canada Cricketers' innings is 55.

Our Extra of Yesterday.
Two railroad accidents occurring together, as unfortunately they too often do, furnished the staple of an extra *Penny Press* yesterday, which created considerable excitement in various parts of the city where distributed. We design to keep the people posted with news at this office. See full particulars, this morning, in another column.

Fatal Railroad Accident.
Mrs. Burns, the aged lady injured, perhaps from being trampled on in the confusion incident to the accident on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, related elsewhere, and from fright, died at the Southgate House at a late hour last night.

Melange.
PROPER REPRODUCTION FOR MONDAY MORNING. On renewing our devotion to the business of the week, we should reason as Bacon did, that every man is debtor to his profession, from the which, as men do, of course, seek to receive contentment and profit, so ought they of duty to endeavor themselves, by way of amends, to be a help and ornament thereto.

CAUTION.—Measure not men by Sundays, without regarding what they do all the week after.

Norwalk, Huron County, Ohio, is lit with gas. Vincennes, Indiana, is preparing to follow her example.

On Thursday, the colored people of Columbus, at a public meeting, resolved to publish a newspaper devoted to their interests.

While the Chosen Friend's Lodge of Odd-fellows of Philadelphia, were at Baltimore, they made a visit to the hall of the Sons of Malta and participated in a collation. It is recorded that they had a good time.

Both parties having made their ticket, each one believes they have a sure thing in the prospect of electing their own. Politics is a science which no one believes those who differ with him to understand.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

REPORTED FOR THE PENNY PRESS.

Sunday Evening Dispatches.

Four Days Later from Europe.

The City of Baltimore at Cape Race.

ST. JOHN'S, September 24.
The steamship *City of Baltimore* passed Cape Race on Wednesday evening, furnishing Liverpool dates of Wednesday, the 14th inst. There will probably be another postponement of the sailing of the *Great Eastern* in her first trip to America. Mr. Scott Russell has required three weeks to get her out ready for sea. The English and French fleets were reported before Valparaiso at the last date.

The steamer *Saxonia* arrived out on the 14th inst. The English and French fleets before Peking number two ship of the line, seven large steamers and ten gun boats. It is believed, however, that nearly a year must elapse before anything decisive can be attempted, owing to the insufficiency of the land forces. It is supposed that the Chinese fleet will not be interrupted in consequence.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO CORK.]

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, September 14—P. M.
The sales of Cotton to-day have been 6,500 bales, including 1,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market closed dull. Breadstuffs have to-day exhibited an advancing tendency. Wheat advanced. Corn closed steady. Provisions closed quiet, but prices continue steady. Sugar steady.

LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, September 14.
Sugar heavy. All qualities of tea closed at an advancing tendency.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, September 14.
Consols have ranged from 95 1/2 to 95 3/4, closing this evening at 95 3/4.

Additional Foreign News.

NORTH AMERICAN AT FARTHER POINT.

Re-opening of the Chinese War.

ALLIES REPULSED—BRITISH LOSS 500 KILLED AND WOUNDED—FIVE BRITISH GUN BOATS LOST.

The Allies Forced to Retreat.

AMERICAN MINISTER AT PEKIN.

Accident on Board the Great Eastern

FARTHER POINT, September 25.
The steamship *North American*, from Liverpool, with dates to Wednesday, the 14th inst., passed here to-day on her way to Quebec. The steamers *Asia* and *Hungaria* had arrived out.

The overland mail brings important news from China, the war with the English and French forces having been renewed. The allied squadron having attempted to enter Peking with the English and French Ambassadors, the Chinese assembled in great strength and defeated the attempt. Nearly five hundred British are reported killed and wounded, and five of their gun-boats lost. The Allies were finally forced to retreat. The American Minister, it was reported, had reached Peking.

An accident has occurred on board the steamship *Great Eastern*, which will prevent her from starting on her trip to Portland for about three weeks. The feed pipe casing in one of her funnels exploded during the trial trip, with terrific force, causing the death of five of the firemen, and wounding of others. The damage to the fittings of the vessel was serious, but the ship and machinery received no harm.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The steamer *Vanderbilt* arrived at Southampton on the 15th inst.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

The explosion on board the *Great Eastern* occurred on the 14th inst., when off Hastings. The funnel was blown into the air, tearing to pieces the great saloon and doing great damage to the internal fittings of the vessel. The guests on board had just quitted the saloon, and all fortunately escaped injury. The explosion was tremendous, but the ship resisted the shock, the frame sustaining injury. The accident made so little difference in the

movements of the ship that her engines were not stopped till she reached Portland, her place of destination. The *Coconer's* inquest on the firemen killed showed that the supply of water to the boilers through the water-pipe was stopped, because of a failure of the auxiliary pumping power; secondly, that a top in the stand-pipe which acts as a safety-valve, was turned, apparently intentionally, so that the pipe was useless. The injury to the fittings will be repaired at an expense of about \$5,000. During the trip the *Great Eastern* was almost without motion, when other vessels met with were tossing on a stormy sea.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The new reform movement under the auspices of Mr. Cobden and others was in progress.

Some of the building firms of London had yielded to the demands of the men.

PARTICULARS FROM CHINA.—Admiral Hope arrived off Peking on the 15th of June, and found the entrance barred. An attempt was made on the 24th to force a passage, when suddenly batteries supported by a force of 20,000 men were unmasked and opened a destructive fire. After a severe action the squadron was compelled to withdraw with the loss of the gun boats *Alarm*, *Tygon* and *Lion*, and four hundred and sixty-four killed and wounded. The French had 14 killed out of 60. The Plenipotentiaries had returned to Shanghai. Seven officers were killed and seventeen wounded—among the wounded was the Admiral. The details say that the mouth of the river was raked by the fire from the newly constructed forts, amounting to 90 or 100 guns. At 1:30 P. M. the signal for action was run up, the gun-boats *Opussum* and *Plow* pushed in close to the first barrier. The guns of the forts then opened fire and the action became general.

The fire of the Chinese in weight and precision, was such as had never before been experienced. Every shot told, while those of the British did comparatively but little damage. The troops were ordered to land, and as the first boats touched the shore, the forts poured out a perfect hurricane of shell, balls and rockets, which mowed down the men as they landed. The ships supported them as well as possible, but of 1,000 men who landed, barely 100 reached the first of the wide ditches, situated 500 yards from the river, and only fifty reached the third ditch. They would have made an attempt to scale the walls, but the ladders were either broken by the shot or stuck in the mud; with one of the ladders that remained, ten of the men sprang forward, three of whom were killed and five of the others were dangerously wounded.

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Belgium.—The King of the Belgians had gone to see the Emperor of France, it is supposed in reference to the difficulty between France and Austria.

France.—The late article in the *Paris Moniteur* came direct from the Emperor. It is rumored that France and England had agreed to a European Congress on Italian affairs, and if necessary, the Zurich Plenipotentiaries will have occasional meetings.

Italy.—The National Assembly of Parma had voted the expulsion of the House of Bourbon, and the annexation of Parma to Sardinia. It is said that the King of Sardinia is disbanding his army, but the men are furnished with pensions to Eusemy and Modena, where they will swell the army of Central Italy.

Circassia.—Schamyl, the noted Circassian leader, it is said, has been made a prisoner and sent to St. Petersburg.

Austria.—Signs of disaffection continue in the Madras Cavalry at Hyderabad.

Australia.—The Australia mails to the middle of July have been received. The supply of gold is increasing.

EFFECT OF THE CHINA NEWS IN ENGLAND.

The English and French Secretaries of Legation to Peking returned home in the mail steamer. The news, of course, created a sensation, and the violation of the treaty in such a treacherous manner, called forth loud demands for terrible vengeance. The London *Times* says: "Henceforth, negotiations must be carried on at Peking, where, no one doubts, the Europeans will soon be as much at home and as safe as at Paris." It concludes with the following uncompromising reflections upon the American Ambassador: "The American Ambassador, without force of arms, is said to have been admitted at Peking. Of course he had a peculiar claim to this exceptional privilege, on account of the assistance given to the Chinese Mandarins, to deprive us of the just fruits of the late successful war. Whether this, or some new claim of the same character, rendered him more admissible than those who had opened the way to him, does not appear. If the Americans can open Peking by peaceful means, let them do it; but thus far, they seem better able to help themselves than do anything for the world at large."

THE LATEST—FURTHER PARTICULARS FROM CHINA.

LONDON, September 15.
The China mail has arrived, bringing complete accounts of the Peking affair, which resulted in the total defeat of the British forces, with no less than five gun-boats and about a third of the whole force engaged.

The mouth of the river was effectively barred by iron stakes and booms. This bar was raked by the fire of the newly constructed forts on the other side of the river, mounting ninety to one hundred guns.

Admiral Hope's appearance in the first instance was unmistakably pacific, a solitary man-of-war boat carried in his first message, the *Fury* and two gun-boats being left outside the bar, while the rest of the squadron was lying thirty miles off. The Ambassadors find it no proper officers to receive them, decided to remove the bar and pass up the river. Six or seven hours, however, were spent in vain endeavors to effect this, and during the time not a gun was fired from the forts, although the gun-boats were at a distance of from five to seven hundred yards only and some of them had got aground. At 1:30 P. M., the signal for action was run up, and the *Opussum* and *Plow* pushed in close up to the first barrier. Suddenly, about 2 P. M., the guns in the forts opened fire and the action became general.

The fire of the Chinese both in weight and precision was such as was never before experienced at their hands.

In about two hours the fire of the Chinese began to slacken and was soon afterward almost altogether ceased, although every shot of theirs told, while the British guns did comparatively little damage to the mud walls.

At about five P. M., the signal was made for the troops to land, and there were then no doubts of a speedy victory. Just as the first boats touched the shore, the forts opened a perfect hurricane of shell, balls and rockets, which mowed down the men as they landed. The ships supported them as well as possible, but of 1,000 men who landed, barely 100 reached the first of the wide ditches, situated 500 yards from the river, and only fifty reached the third ditch. They would have made an attempt to scale the walls, but the ladders were either broken by the shot or stuck in the mud; with one of the ladders that remained, ten of the men sprang forward, three of whom were killed and five of the others were dangerously wounded.

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Interesting from San Juan Islands.

WASHINGTON, September 25.

Colonel Rankin, formerly of Philadelphia, the Register of the Land Office at Olympia, Washington Territory, has arrived here from the island of San Juan. He reports that if the intentions of Governor Douglas had been carried out, there would have been no collision between the British and American forces, as the British ships, *Satellite* and *Plow*, had orders from him to fire, but Admiral Bayne opportunely arrived and superseded him in command of the English ships of war, five in number. The original misunderstanding was with the Hudson Bay Company, the interests of which were represented by Governor Douglas. The island of San Juan had been the scene of a contest for at least eighteen months, nobody seeming to question their rights, and for a longer period had been considered and treated in all respects as belonging to Washington Territory.

It was not until General Harnay was applied to and was informed by the Boundary Commissioner, that our troops to the island was clear and certain, that he dispatched troops thither at the earnest request of the residents who claimed protection from British aggression and especially from the incursions of the Northern Indians, who had even taken and held possession of a light-house for three days, and against whom, private expeditions had been repeatedly sent to chastise them.

Colonel Rankin says that the people of Washington Territory and the Pacific States, are unanimous for our retention of the island, and such is their enthusiasm, that if the United States troops should be directed to vacate it, private parties in formidable numbers would immediately occupy that important position, and not surrender without a severe struggle, but it is not supposed in this city, that our troops will be withdrawn, as this would be considered as an admission that our title is clearly disputable. It may not be generally known that this Government has recently confirmed a bluff of land containing three thousand acres for a military reservation, if anything, even situated farther north than San Juan Island.

Receipts of Pike's Peak Gold.

St. Louis, September 25.

The correspondent of the *Republican*, at Denver City, gives a statement of the receipts and shipments of gold in various forms, by prominent business firms at Denver City and Aurora, which aggregates as follows: Receipts \$73,000; shipments \$45,000.

The valuation of the gold is at the rate of \$17 per ounce, which is much below its real value. The gold going south to the States, private individuals is not included in the statement. Mr. Gregory left Denver City on the 14th inst. for the State of Georgia with about \$25,000 in dust.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, September 25.

Our Government, having sent a Minister of full grade to Vienna, that of Austria has raised M. Hulseman to equal rank. The latter will soon return to Washington.

The whole amount of the public land survey as returned to the General Land Office during the year ending with the present month, is nearly 55,000 miles, or about 15,000,000 acres.

Washington Correspondence.

New York, September 24.

The New York *Times's* Washington correspondent's dispatch says:

The private Secretary of Senator Lerdo left New York on Tuesday as bearer of dispatches from Senator Mata to his Government, via New Orleans. The messenger expects to reach New Orleans in time for the steamer of the 21st inst., and arrive in Vera Cruz by the 30th of October. He will leave on the British steamer of the 5th inst. for Havana, and reach this city by the middle of October. Mr. McLane anticipates leaving for Vera Cruz on the 22d of October, unless negotiations shall be transferred to Washington, as urged by Senors Lerdo and Mata upon President Juarez in their late dispatch to their Government.

In the mean time, I have reason to believe that the treaty will be the subject of discussion between the parties here, not with a view to conclude a negotiation, there being no authority for that as yet, but with the hope that some plan may be devised by which both parties will be satisfied without violating the rights of either, and the treaty be signed and delivered in time to receive proper notice in President Buchanan's annual message to Congress. The Government feel confident that a favorable conclusion of the negotiation will be reached.

I ascertain it to be a fact that the British Government has ordered a distinguished military commander to San Juan Island, with instructions similar to those furnished Gen. Scott by our Government.

Both officers go out to preserve peace, and as their reputations are made, they can afford to prevent a collision.

General Jessup, Ordnance-Master-General of the United States Army, is lying very ill in New York.

It is rumored that Major Cross has been acquitted by court-martial, but as the papers of the case have not been transmitted to Secretary Floyd for consideration, the rumor is a mere surmise.

Baron Stoeckel, the Russian Minister, now absent in New York, has lately had a diplomatic retort with Secretary Cass, relative to the traders in Russian America, and their objectionable monopolies.

New York Items.

New York, September 24.

Early this morning, as a party of young men, named W. H. Smith, Philip Fitzsimmons, and John Cole, were passing down Broadway, they encountered another party, who, according to their own statement, used insulting language toward them. They paused to see what was the matter, when they were severely beaten. Smith received a violent blow on the head, when he drew a revolver and shot his assailant in the abdomen, dangerously wounding him. Last evening, Wm. H. Little, clerk in the banking-house of Winslow